Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865. Vol 38: No. 16.

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April 1, 1864—tf,

A REVIEW OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

THE HISTORY OF FIVE DAYS.

From the Special Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune.

PETERSBURG, VA., Monday April 3, 1865.

In looking over the momentous events of the past few days it is hard to realize the fact that the once great spinal column of the most powerful combination in arms against the Union has been broken and crushed, and that Lee with his ragged, disheartened and disorganized forces, is flying from our advancing columns which are rapidly bearing down upon him to complete the work now so nearly finished. And yet, to-day, from many a dizzy hight. our flag floats in the bright sunlight over Richmond and Petersburg; the long lines of earthworks around those cities, a few days ago bristling with guns and seemingly so impregnable, are silent and tenantless now; our advance is marching on, and to-day the streets of Richmond and Petersburg are trod by the soldiers of the Union, and, mark it, by men in uniform whose skin nature made dark—men whom the boasted chivalry of the South call *slaves*, whose toil receives only the remuneration of the lash, but who are men nevertheless, and who have made valid their claim to the title by their deeds. I saw the colored troops march up Washington street, this morning in steady column, and I witnessed the delight which beamed in the faces of the native black population when they realized that the links which had bound them in Slavery were broken and had fallen at their feet; and I saw also the curl of wounded pride which told on the lip of many a long-haired patron of the lash as he too became sensible of the fact that his human chattels were free forever. I propose to give somewhat *in extenso* an account of the operations of the five days campaign which compelled these radical changes in the military situation.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

As the mariner reads in the sky evidence of the approaching storm, so may we discover in the military horizon sure indications of the coming of active operations. For some time before the late campaign preparations for work might be seen going forward on all sides. A week of beautiful weather, as warm, balmy and breezy as May days, ushered in the fourth month. The roads had become hard, and it was evident that the campaign was about to commence. From their scouts, or from some other source, the enemy had obtained information of the intended movement, and were growing uneasy. On Saturday night, Fort Steadman, on the line of the Ninth Corps, was attacked by the enemy—with what result is now well known to the public, and several other minor demonstrations made along our line.

On Saturday, the 25th of March, Turner's Division of Gibbon's Corps, Army of the James, was dispatched to the Chickahominy for the purpose of supporting Sheridan in his crossing in case of an attack by the enemy. On the same night, Sheridan's forces quietly crossed the Chickahominy at Jone's Bridge, meeting with no resistance, and on Sunday crossed the James and Appomattox at Varina and Broadway Landings, bivouacing a short distance South of the last mentioned stream.

On Sunday, the 26th, the Army of the James was honored by a visit from the President, the Lieutenant General, Admiral Porter, and several other civil and military officials of note. The coming of the President always but briefly preceded activity in the army. He apparently desires to see the troops for himself, to examine into their discipline and general efficiency and to judge of their capabilities as soldiers for the performance of the work before them. At Gen. Ord's headquarters everything was unusually active, and on Monday it was known that a portion of his army, afterward found to be Turner's and Foster's Divisions of the Twenty-fourth and and Birney's Colored Division of the Twenty fifth, the whole commanded by Gen. Ord, would soon join the Army of the Potomac south of the James. On Mouday, the 27th, in company with another knight of the quill, I left Gen. Ord's headquarters for the Army of the Potomac, remarking to "Uncle William," our ancient colored cook, just previous to starting. "Well, William, take good care of yourself, and in case the Johnnies break through our lines, as I think they will, make good your retreat across the river." The remark was made to ascertain his state of mind under the circumstances. With astonishment depicted on his countenances on discovering that I believed such a thing possible, he replied, "What, froo de coons, I No, sar; dey may take all de troops away de please, if dey or any leave a line o' de coons (colored soldiers) in front, I feels safe, yes, indeed, sar. You alls may laugh, but I tell you, de coons will be de fust to get to Richmond, I feels it in my bones." Uncle William's prediction was nearly correct, as proved by subsequent events.

On Monday, Sheridan's long column of troopers filed down to the vicinity of Hancock Station, keeping well to the rear of our works, to shield his movements from the enemy. Sherman was welcomed to City Point with the thunder of cannon, where he met in council the President and the Lieutenant-General, and the troops were being rationed for the campaign.

Meanwhile the air was full of reports with reference to the movement about to commence Some pretended to know that Goldsborough would be our objective point; some that the whole affair was to be only a raid by Sheridan to Burkesville, the intersection of the Southside and Danville Railroads; some that the whole army, with the exception of a sufficient force left to garrison the City Point defenses, would abandon the works in front of Petersburg and swing off to some point on the railroads mentioned; but no one knew the real intentions of the Lieutenant-General but the favored few justly entitled to his confidence.

THE ADVANCE.

On Tuesday, the 28th, Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, with the portion of the Army of the James before mentioned, arrived on our left and encamped behind the lines of the Second Corps, which rested its left on Hatcher's Run. At night Sheridan and the Second and Fifth Corps received orders to march in the morning—the cavalry and Humphey at six, and the command of Warren at three o'clock. The Fifth, which had been quartered in the rear of the Second, was ordered to move thus early, as the position which had been assigned them in the new line to be former was further from the starting point than that of the Second, which was directed to move across the Run and form a line nearly parallel with the Vaughn road. The interval between the Second and Sixth Corps, caused by the left flank movement of the former, was to be filled by Gen. Ord's forces. The Sixth and Ninth Corps, received no orders to march, but were simply to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

THE BALL OPENS.

On Wednesday the forces mentioned took their lines of march. Gen. Meade's headquarters, near the Aikin House at Park Station, were broken up at 6 o'clock, and at 11 Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gens. Williams and Ingalls, a number of his staff and several civilians, arrived on a special train at Humphrey Station, the terminus of the railroad, within a mile of Hatcher's Run on the Vaughn road. Here Grant and his modest cortege mounted their horses, and after visiting the headquarters of Gen. Ord, near by, moved down to the new line which had been formed, in compliance with orders, south of Hatcher's Run. Gen. Meade and staff had already preceded him by several hours, and was superintending the formation of the Second Corps line, which in the afternoon was advanced over a mile northward.

The Rebel pickets across the Run fell back before the advance of the Second Corps, and the new line was assumed without any opposition. Intrenching tools were brought into requisition, and in a short time the position was rendered secure against any attack. During this time the Fifth Corps was moving down the Goshen Road, a little west of south and several miles east of the Vaughn. Five miles from the point of starting, the Corps struck another road, known as the Old Stage Road, leading west to the Vaughn, which it crossed on a by-road to the Quaker or military Road, leading north to the Boydtown Plank. Meanwhile, Sheridan was moving still further to the left, in the direction of Dinwiddie Court House, which he did not enter until the next morning, owing to the unavoidable delay at Rowanty, over which he constructed a bridge.

Moving up the Quaker Road, through a wooded country, with occasional clearings and small streams, the Fifth crossed Gravelly Run at 2½ p. M., and on arriving at May's farm, a short distance beyond, found a line of Rebel earthworks and a number of huts deserted by the enemy's pickets. A few hundred yards beyond this point the Rebel skirmishers were encountered by our flankers, who gradually advanced, followed by the column, pushing the enemy before them, until they reached another clearing. Here the Brigade of Gen. Chamberlain, which had led the column, was disposed in line of battle, and advanced across the clearing. When well in the clearing the enemy opened from the woods beyond, driving back our skirmishers upon the line of battle, which now became hotly engaged. A sharp engagement lasted for fifteen minutes, when the enemy, who had used no artillery, showing no disposition to retire, Battery B of the 4th United States Artillery was brought up and posted on the right of the road, to compel a retrograde movement on their part. A few rounds, well directed, and the fire of the enemy slackened. Chamberlain's Brigade was then directed to charge, which it gallantly did, the enemy falling back hastily up the Quaker toward the Boydtown Plank-road. Gen. Warren then formed his Corps in line of battle, placing the left and in reserve, and moved up to the Raine House, at the junction of the Quaker and Boydtown Roads. Our loss in the engagement was from three to four hundred in killed and wounded, while the casualties of the enemy might have been fewer, owing to his sheltered position. The capture of 140 prisoners, however, probably made his loss greater than our own. And thus ends the history of the first day. Sheridan was near Dinwiddie, Warren at the junction of the Quaker and Boydtown Roads, in connection with the Second, whose line extended from his right nearly eastward past Dahney's Mills to the vicinity of Hatcher's Run. The new line had been formed, and with the exception of a little skirmishing along portions of the front, and the fight of the Fifth Corps, all had been quiet during the day. At night the headquarters of Generals Grant and Meade were near Gravelly Run on the Vaughn Road.

THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS.

On Wednesday night a heavy rain storm set in continueing until Thursday night, and making the treacherous soil one vast slough all along and in the rear of our works. Through the woods leading to the front, caissons, guns wagons and ambulances might be seen at short intervals mired in mud and it at once became evident that no advance would be made from the fact that no artillery could be thrown forward through the woods until the roads were corduroyed. Large details were called out and by nightfall the rear was thoroughly corduroyed for the passage of trains and artillery.

Along Gen. Ord's front, notwithstanding the disadvantage of mud, an advance of several hundred yards was made by Turner's West Virginians and Foster's Division, supported by Birney's colored command of the Twenty-fifth Corps. Sheridan also pushed forward on Thursday, and night found him in the vicinity of Sutherland's Station, on the Southside Railroad.

FRIDAY'S WORK.

Not relishing Sheridan's alarming proximity to the Southside Railroad, the enemy, having been reenforced by Pickett's Division, made an impetuous attack upon him in front and on the flank, and at night had pushed back our troops after heavy fighting, compelling us to leave behind in the enemy's hands many of our dead and wounded. As before stated, the fifth Corps had, on the night previous, assumed a line stretching nearly westward from the Boydtown Plank, where, its right connected with the left of the Second. By the repulse of Sheridan, and his retirement through Dinwiddie Court-House on Friday afternoon, it was at once seen that a change of front of at least the Fifth Corps would be necessary, in order to meet any attack by a large force of the enemy on its left and rear. Accordingly, at midnight on Friday, the Fifth, leaving an interval to be supplied by Mile's Division of the Second, left its position, and, moving down the Boydtown Plank toward Dinwiddie, massed at the Butler House for the purpose of seizing the White Oak Road, which, several miles above the junction of the Quaker and Boydtown, runs west from the latter until it strikes the Claiborne Road leading to Sutherland Station.

Early in the morning the Fifth moved forward, while the Second commenced demonstrating its front for the purpose of masking our real intention, viz: the possession of the White Oak Road. The charge of the Fifth was temporarily successful, the enemy being pushed back to a point near the coveted road when he rallied, and in turn assaulted the Fifth, which retired somewhat hastily to the vicinity of the Boydtown Road, where it took shelter behind a line of temporary works. At this juncture the division of Mills was directed to strike the victorious enemy on the flank and massing his brigades in echelon, he began moving to the left and west from his position on the Boydtown Plank. The remainder of the Second was meanwhile engaged in heavy skirmishing across the Boydtown Plank.—Gen. Humphreys moved his headquarters to the Rainie House, at the junction of the Boydtown and Quaker Roads, and it was near this point that his A. A. G., Major Mills, was killed by a round shot from one of the enemy's batteries.

About 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, the column of Miles struck the Rebel left in front of Warren, surprised it, and moving rapidly forward, drove the enemy like frightened sheep down Warren's front, capturing prisoners, guns, and colors, and then wheeling to the right, still pursuing the flying enemy, established himself on the White Oak Road, across which Warren afterward formed his command facing north-east, and connecting with Mile's Division of the Second. Thus, after a severe engagement of several hours, we had, at the cost of several hundred lives, compassed our original intention. During the day, Sheridan confronted by superior numbers, was again forced to retire, and it became necessary to confront the masses of the enemy which had gathered on our left, to protect the Southside Railroad, with larger numbers. With the exception of an irregular artillery fire on the Twenty-fourth and Sixth Corps front, all had been quiet along the right during the day.—Foster, of the Twenty-fourth Corps had again advanced his pickets so near to the guns of the enemy, that the gunners were finally unable to work them, and thus the night of Friday closed upon the two armies.

SATURDAY.

Saturday was All Fool's Day, and Sheridan having as yet met with no important success, determined to honor the day by victimizing the elated Johnnies in his front. Again Warren moved rearward from the White Oak Road to report to Sheridan, and Mills likewise fell back and extended his Division along the Boydtown plank facing north westward. Sheridan who in the morning was east of a point known as the Five Forks, commenced moving west and north-west in several columns later in the day, and meeting the enemy there in large force, a fight was at once inaugurated. The Fifth Corps meanwhile had moved south-west toward the Five Forks, and the enemy struck in front and on both flanks soon wavered and fell back. Charges, such as have never before been exceeded for valor and impetuosity during the war, were now made by both infantry and cavalry, and the glorious result has already been told, the Rebel hosts were rolled up in confusion and made captives, not by regiments but by brigades. Four thousand prisoners and a number of guns and colors are reported as the result of this well-fought fight.

It is also currently reported by officers and men that a partion of Warren's command behaved badly; that Sheridan, with his usual impetuosity, endeavored to advance that portion by bearing his colors along their front in the face of a murderous fire, and ordering them forward; and that, in refusing to obey, they were guilty of criminal insubordination, defying his authority to command them. Time will tell how much of these reports are true. At night Warren was relieved, and ordered to report to Lieut. Gen. Grant, rumor says for refusing to obey Sheridan's commands. During the engagement of the cavalry and the Fifth Corps, the enemy demonstrated in front of the Second Corps, but met with no success.

Before daylight in the morning they had also attacked Foster's advanced position of the day previous, charging and capturing a portion of his line, held by the 100th N. Y., and 30 prisoners. The enemy was in turn assaulted by the 206th Pennsylvania, and driven from our works, and our original line resumed.

SUNDAY AND VICTORY.

Sunday, that glorious day, came, bringing with it a sun dimmed only by the battle-smoke of the four days preceding, and the Indian Summery haze which for a week had hung over the two armies. Sheridan's legion of prisoners began to arrive at Humphrey Station on their way to City Point, seemingly well-pleased with the change in their condition. A grand right wheel of the whole line south of the Appomattox had been decided upon by Gen. Grant. The Sixth and Ninth Corps, the latter east and the former south-east and south of Petersburg, had been ordered to make a grand and combined assault upon the enemy's works in their front, while the command of Gen. Ord on both sides of Hatcher's Run moved to their support, followed by the Second, which was to connect on the left of the Sixth, southwest of the town.

Early in the morning Turner's and Foster's Divisions of Ord's command, moved to the support of the Sixth Corps, leaving Birney of the Colored Division to charge the enemy simultaneously with the Second on its left. The charge of the Second Corps and of Birney's Division of the Twenty-fourth was almost a bloodless one; no enemy but a few pickets were found in their front, and the Birney and the Second and Third Divisions of Humphrey's Corps continued their grand right wheel, and at or about 3 o'clock a. m. were on the line of the Sixth, south west of Petersburg.

But the gallant old Sixth and Ninth had already accomplished the work assigned them. The Sixth, supported by Ord had advanced two miles, carried a complete line of formidable works, including a number of forts, and had seized the Southside Railroad, while the Ninth, almost as successful, had, by a series of assaults, forcibly passed three almost impregnable salients, and occupied Fort Mahone in front of Fort Hell, the three Corps alone capturing thirty-two guns, nearly 3,000 prisoners, and an indefinite number of colors. And thus it was accomplished.

From midnight to Sunday morning, a furious cannonading, accompanied by sharp skirmishing, was kept up from the Rebel works in front of the Sixth and Ninth Corps. The enemy had probably discovered our plan, and were endeavoring to thwart our intentions. Their efforts were in vain, however, for before daybreak the Sixth, in compliance with orders, were massing between Forts Fisher and Welch, regardless of the storm of shot and shell, for the final charge. In massing, more were killed and wounded by the fire of the enemy than in the assault which followed, as the rapidity with which the advance was made soon placed our men where the missiles of the Rebels whistled and howled harmlessly over their heads.

Just before daybreak in the morning the Sixth moved on the enemy's works as follows: In the advance the Division of Gen. Getty formed in two lines, supported on the right and left respectively by the Divisions of Wheaton and Seymour formed in echelon of Brigades, moving left in front to facilitate a flank attack upon the enemy's forts. The advance of the Sixth Corps, in which Gen. Ord's command co-operated, was one of the grandest military spectacles ever witnessed on the battle field. A bright wall of bayonets, firmly grasped by masses of determined men, undaunted by the death dealing fire from the enemy's forts, which were actually obscured by the volumes of smoke which were vomited forth by a hundred cannon, was a sight once seen never to be forgotten. Moving through this murderous fire to the attack, with a line of white smoke puffs telling where the shells of the enemy were bursting, the charging columns still advanced, and were soon under the guns of the Rebels, who now almost ceased their fire of artillery and opened with musketry. But the doom of the rebels was sealed from all sides our columns were bearing down upon them. Two unsuccessful assaults were made to capture the enemy's forts, when the First Division was formed in front with the Second, and a third charge essayed which proved more successful; Fort Gregg (in which fell the Rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, pierced by three bullets), Battery 40, and the whole line in front of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Corps falling into our hands. In carrying the works the Third Division of the Sixth Corps formed to assault the enemy's works on their left flank, taking them without any considerable opposition.

At 11 o'clock the engagement ceased, and the Southside Railroad within three miles of the town was in our possession. The operations of the Ninth Corps, although gratifying, were not equally successful with those of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth. The active participants in the assault of the Ninth Corps were Harriman's Brigade of Wilcox's Division and the Divisions of Gens. Potter and Hartranft. The main attack was to be made by the two Divisions last named, supported on their by Harriman's Brigade upon the earthworks in front of Forts Hell and Rice, the most formidable of which was Fort Mahone confronting Fort Hell.

Now every one has heard of Fort Hell—has read of the fierce artillery duels which have occurred between it and its antagonist, Fort Mahone, during the Winter. It was this same Fort Mahone, with its labyrinth of moats and abatis, that was assaulted by the left of the Ninth Corps on Sunday morning, and which ultimately fell in our possession after fighting of the most desperate character. At an early hour, Wilcox, in obedience to orders, had made a strong demonstration in front of his position on the Appomattox, while on the left, Potter and Hart ranft had at the same time charged, carried and held Fort Mahone and two other earthworks on its left, against the repeated attempts of the enemy to repossess it.

At Fort Mahone, the struggle was longer and more determined on both sides. Carried at about 8 o'clock a. m., it was found necessary to abandon its northern face as the enemy had, on being driven out of it, retired a short distance to the rear or inner work, from which they swept with cannon-shot and musketry the locality mentioned. The main part, however, was still in our possession. At about 11 a. m. the enemy made a most furious sortie to retake it, and for a time our chances of retaining it seemed dubious. The enemy assaulted in overwhelming numbers, and it was plainly evident had received re-inforcements. Fortunately a portion of the Sixth Corps and the provisional Brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. C. H. T. Collis, arrived in the nick of time, and again charging the enemy, they were again driven from the fort, which he made no further attempt to re-occupy during the day.

Previously I have stated that the Second Corps had carried the works in its front with but trifling opposition, and was wheeled to the north to co-operate in the attack of the Sixth, Ninth and Twenty-fourth Corps. It was too late, however, to participate in the glories of the assault, arriving up the Boydtown Road in the afternoon, when the enemy had retired into his inner defenses near the city. The Division of Gen. Miles had been sent to the left to join Sheridan in the morning, and having heard no intelligence from it, the command of Gen. Mott was sent to join it.

And thus affairs stood on Sunday night. Sheridan was somewhere on the left with the Fifth Corps endeavoring to intercept the retreat of the Rebel forces, cut off from Petersburg by the advance of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Corps. Our line was within a mile and a half of the city, and our left rested west of it, on the Appomattox.

The headquarters of Gens. Grant and Meade at night were established at the Ritchie House, on the Boydtown Road, three miles from the town, and within easy shelling range of the enemy's batteries. But the enemy was content to rest quietly in his works, sending over a shell occasionally to remind us that he was still there. As before stated, the battle ended at about 11 a. m. From noon until nightfall the enemy exhibited unusual inactivity, and many began making inquiries as to what it boded. Some, with a wise look, believed that Lee was only maneuvering, in order to attack us in some unexpected quarter. Every one said, "This lull means something!" Most assuredly it did mean something, and that something the retreat of the major part of Lee's forces across the river north of the town. All the afternoon three or four dense columns of smoke were seen ascending from the city, and it was evident that extensive fires were raging.

At dusk a pontoon train, under the guidance of Major Paine of the Topographical Engineers, at Gen. Meade's headquarters, was sent out to span the Appomattox for the crossing of troops to the west and northwest of the city during the night, from which the inference may reasonably be drawn that Grant knew of the retreat of Lee, or that, not aware of it, he was drawing a circle about them from which it would be impossible to escape. At any rate the city was virtually in our possession, and, should Lee fail in all of his assaults to break our lines, the retreat of his army would inevitably follow. And then arose the question, "Where will he go?" Officers high in authority said to Richmond, and on referring to that point as no longer tenable, admitted Lee's inability to hold it over a few days at most, but stated that now that he had been thoroughly defeated, he would fight only for effect; that the rebel authorities would endeavor to make known to the world the fact that they were battling in a holy and righteous cause, and that, should they fail, they would with their expiring breath, announce the intention of the coming generation to accomplish the work which they had left undone.

NIGHT.

Night came, and with it our troops reposed on their laurels. Bright columns of light rose from the Cockade City, and until one o'clock on Sunday morning occasional shots were interchanged between ours and the Rebel line. From that time until morning silence reigned over both lines. At 4½ o'clock on the morning of Monday four reports of cavalry from Birney's front were heard, and four shells following one another in rapid succession sped, with a hollow, rushing sound, towards Petersburg. The reports awakened our weary men, and after an interval of perhaps a minute, loud and prolonged cheers were heard from one end of the line to the other, bands commenced playing patriotic airs, and every one was wide awake and sensible of the fact that Petersburg had been evacuated.

Col. Ralph Ely, commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Corps, is credited with the honor of being the first to enter the city. There are several other claimants to the honor, among them a Brigade of the Sixth Corps and the colored Division of Gen. Birney of the Twenty-fifth. The latter claims that at an early hour on the morning of Monday a Rebel deserter came into our lines and reported that the Rebel picket-line had just been withdrawn; that he immediately advanced his skirmish-line, which entered the town at daybreak, meeting with no opposition; and that Lieut. West of his staff was the first to set free 400 prisoners, white and colored, from the city jail.

Be this as it may, Col. Ely of the Ninth Corps has the official credit of being the first to enter the town, and has therefor received its Provost-Marshalship.

When I entered the town at daylight men in blue were clambering up public buildings to display their respective flags, and the city resounded with the tramp of armed men in every direction.

The coming of the colored troops was the signal for the greatest enthusiasm among the native black population of the city. All sorts of demonstrations of pleasure were indulged in, and, when a regiment of blacks advanced up Washington st. singing,

"Say, darkies, hab you seen de massa
Wid de mufstash on his face,
Go down de road some time dis mornin'
Like he gwine to leab de place,"

their delight knew no bounds, and they gave vent to their feeling in all kinds of actions and words.

But the most noticeable of their movements was their congregation in large squads on the street corners, where a score or more seemed absorbed in lighting Confederate cigars. This was subsequently explained by my colored barber in this wise: "Last week," said he "any colored man found smoking on the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoke as much as me please."

At the Court House, Col. Ely's Headquarters, crowds of native graybacks were thronging with requests for "ge-ards," which were judiciously posted in every part of the city.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On entering the town the tobacco and cotton warehouses were found smouldering heaps of ruins. They had been fired soon after we gained the Southside Road on Sunday, and it was this conflagration which was observable on the afternoon of that day. About $11,000 worth of cotton and 1500 hogsheads of tobacco were destroyed by the fire kindled by Lee on his exft from the city. Nevertheless, innumerable bales of tobacco were found in the different stores and were appropriated by our soldiers, to whom that article has become as necessary as it is oxious.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ARRIVES.

In the afternoon, President Lincoln, accompanied by Admiral Porter, arrived from City Point; but so quiet was their arrival and departure that but few knew of their movements until the evening.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

Those who were with the army last summer have undoubtedly heard of what was facetiously termed the "Petersburg Express"—a certain gun in a battery near the Friend House, opposite the city, which for a time favored it with a daily instalment of Union shells. It must also be known that with our occupation of the city, ended the career of a daily newspaper of that name. It was resurrected, however, under the name of *Grant's Petersburg Express*, on Monday p. m., by a party of enterprising Yankees of the Ninth Corps, and will be continued, so the editor, Major Eden, says in his first issue, as long as circumstances will permit. It will doubtless prove as interesting to the inhabitants of the city as its unfortunate predecessor.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

If one believes the stories of destitution told by the inhabitants, he must be convinced that they can only be saved from absolute starvation by the interposition of our Commissary Department. Of the hotels the Jarrat House alone is open, and at the price of $1 25 per meal, is endeavoring with bacon and "corn dodgers" to reap a harvest of greenbacks from those who are compelled by necessity to patronize it.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., deceased, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of February, 1865, setting forth, That the said John N. Lane died intestate unmarried and without issue on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said deceased are as follows: Alice T. Taylor, of Pine Grove, Clark County, Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estell county, Kentucky; James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane,) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, [the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Lane being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca S. Ritchie being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie being the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue:] George W. Webb, and Edwin B. Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois; Willoughby L. Webb of the city of Philadelphia; Susan Webb, of Carmi, Illinois, and George W. Webb (a minor whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of said city of Lancaster,) [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb being sons of Martha C. Webb deceased, who was a sister of said intestate, and Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb,]: Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [children of Willoughby W. Lane deceased, who was a brother of said intestate]: Isaac N Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, [children of Sarah Ann Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said intestate]: Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [a child of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate]: John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philadelphia,) and Harriett R. Lane of the City of Lancaster, aforesaid, [the said Harriett R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane]: that the said John N. Lane died seized in his demesne, as of fee, (inter alia,) in nine pieces or tracts of land situate in said Bedford county, in Broad Top township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred and thirty perches and allowance of land, surveyed on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795, granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth by patent of 16th of June, 1853, to Richard D. Wood and Levis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John P. Lane his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three-quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1806, granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and eight and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated October 26, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed to John Tod; and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns in fee.

4. Another thereof containing two hundred and twenty five acres and one fourth and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798, granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th of July, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

6. Another tract adjoining land of Wm. T. Daugherty containing three hundred and sixty acres and thirty perches, and allowance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee, and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Jerman Jacob and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assig

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

ASCENDENCY OF THE COPPERHEAD PARTY.

The world has conceded Wilkins Micawber to be a perfect impersonification of that class of hopeful genius, who abide the slow but sure developments of ungracious time, by standing ever ready to seize the first indication of something favorable and sounding it to their praise and advantage. Latterly, however, it has appeared to us that Micawber has been totally eclipsed in this respect by the leaders of the Copperhead Party. "Waiting for something to turn up" has grown not only proverbial with them but has become a mania. Day after day in these last stages of the rebellion, we have beheld them betray their unholy sympathies, with doleful visages, consoling themselves that something "would turn up" to their relief in the form of a regular god-send. Poor creatures! how they have writhed and squirmed and strained to reach a tenable point. Every new feature of the political aspect of our country has been grasped as the long looked for "something." Dubious positions have been seized and hastily—*evacuated*. Yea, a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and they have sought another base. Like the artful magician they have preluded, "Now you see it and now you don't see it," nor has anything been seen, save their discomfiture.

In the effort to crush the great rebellion they have labored incessantly "How not to do it." To-day they have whined Peace! Peace! and tomorrow vowed that the war might last forever or until the Copperhead Party should get into power. And now alas, when they find that the rebellion will be crushed, they see the ascendency of their wretched party upon the ruins of the Confederacy. We have heard of ludicrious things, and have been tempted to laugh at the stupidity of some unfortunate creatures, but in this instance it was not our risibilness that was excited but our pity; it would be unkind to acknowledge that we were otherwise affected. We are sorry that space forbids us going into a general review of the chances ot success, however we will throw out a few suggestions. To do this we have only to take a slight retrospective glance at the history of this wonderful combination for evil.

To-morrow four years ago the President issued his procalmation calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the embryo rebellion; this was the key note from which sprung the first opposition; from that day until this has the Copperhead party been directly and indirectly countenancing the rebellion, and so alarming did this state of things become that the loyal people ousted them from every office of trust from Maine to California. Those who had a spark of manliness in their compositions fled to the rebels, whilst those who were too cowardly to go to their friends organized resistance at home. Knights of the Golden Circle were formed everywhere. Their friends were counselled to resist the draft or flee to Canada. Barns were burned and loyal citizens intimidated. Every proposition or measure looking to the suppression of the rebellion was denounced and the motives of the Government impugned. No rejoicing was visible on their part at the receipt of the intelligence of a Union victory. Doubts and consolation were always found for such reports. And even to-day, while we write, when the never-to-be-forgotten intelligence, so cheering to the heart of every patriot, that Gen. Robt. E. Lee has capitulated to the terms dictated by General U. S. Grant, the slimy Copperhead is occasionally to be seen with woe-be-gone countenance, shrugging his shoulders and hoping that it may be true, when every lineament of his face tells us that he lies from the bottom of his heart. We do not thus arraign all who have connected themselves with this unfortunate organization, but this mark of Cain, of which we speak is now too visible.

Is it necessary for us to contend that the Copperhead Party *with such a record*, will not spring up to power, upon the ruins of the Confederacy? No, we should not insult the good sense of our readers by attempting such nonsense. We might as well attempt to prove that Satan and all his host will be re-instated in heaven. There is about as much plausibility in the one as in the other.

"OUT OF THE WOODS."

"Richmond and Petersburg were *evacuated* by Gen. Lee; they were not taken by assault though five days hard fighting preceded the evacuation."—*Bedford Gazette of April 7.*

The above piece of stupid nonsense is nothing more than the emanation of a despairing wretch who is trying to stay the sinking hopes of desponding rebels in our midst. Such an attempt to disparage the heroic valor of our noble soldiers and the hard earned and blood bought victories which we have obtained over the foe, could come from none but a slimy traitor, whose soul (if he has any,) and sympathies are with the enemies of our country. We are surprised that the editor of the *Gazette*, the famous critic of the Lancaster speech, would make such a dolt of himself, as to allow some anonymous scribbler to disgrace the columns of his paper, and insult the good sense of an intelligent community, by such a silly exhibition of weakness and falsehood. Mr. Meyers, certainly, is not the author of this precious *morceau*, for he in his "editorial melange," wherein are found sparkling gems of wit, and some rare specimens of home-made puns, has something like this: "Captured—the nest of the rebellion."

Richmond and Petersburg "*not* taken by assault, but *evacuated!*" We scarcely know which astonishes us most, Lee's strategy, or our author's logic. What a splendid conception to behold this bird of treason leave "the nest of the rebellion" and fly "to his ærie in the mountains." But, alas for Lee and Meyers, the traitor hordes have succumbed at last, and though the first dispatches announcing the capture of Davis and Lee were premature, yet, thank God, despite rebel wishes and rebel prayers in our own Northern county, we can to-day gladly assure our readers, that the mighty army of Northern Virginia, with all their boasted prowess, have been forced to yield to the superior valor of our own brave sons, and the pride of the chivalry has been lovelled in the dust. This comes like a death knell to our censorious critic, who whines over conquered treason, when it can be accomplished without resorting to "a couple more drafts."

Who that for the last four years has perused the columns of the *Gazette*, stained as they are with infamy, does not feel his blood stir within him, when in almost every line he can discern a disguised sympathy for those enemies of the human race, who have been plotting the destruction of our fair fabric of Freedom. We would advise our friends to preserve a few copies of this base copperhead sheet, which in after times will serve as a relic of the disloyal literature that a liberal administrrtion permitted to circulate among a loyal population and exert its baneful influence in poisoning the minds of our youth.

But the days of its influence like the party it represents, will soon pass away and no longer will the unsuspecting people listen to its cowardly appeals to resistance, nor will they be willing to confide in the unscrupulous leaders whose interests it represents. A brighter day is not only coming for the people of our common country but a better day is coming for the misguided men who have hitherto acted with the once great Democratic party. When that day comes, these foes of Freedom, and enemies to our government will sink into that political oblivion which their actions so richly deserve.

THE NEW EPOCH—THE ADVENT OF PEACE.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds which on our country lowered,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Now are our brows bound into victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern alarms, exchanged for merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures;
Grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front.

This continent quivered on Monday last, as never since its upheaval from chaos. The lightning flashed peace, and from ocean to ocean, all minds thrilled with the sense of a new order of things. No more deluge of blood. No more whirls of ruin. No more brooding darkness. The republic rested again, and upon foundations as eternal as the hills. The whole heavens were spanned with the rainbow of promise, and every eye saw it.

This tremendous transition has been betokened latterly by many signs, yet its coming was sudden. The terrible trials of the war have weighed so heavily upon the land, and the people have been so often deceived by false appearance, that a confirmed impression existed that the deliverance, if it ever came, would come only with protracted tribulation. Even now, in spite of all we see, it is hard to realize that the rebellion has vanished. But just now it threatened to engulf the nation.

"Glory to the Lord of Hosts, from whom all blessings are." If ever people under heaven was bound to prostrate itself in gratitude, it is the loyal people of this land. Had it been foretold to them four years ago what trials awaited them, there would have been a universal cry of despairing agony. Human history affords no instance of such a national ordeal. Never could we have endured it but for the strength given from on high, as we had need. The most capacious minds of Europe, schooled to the uttermost limit in all the wisdom of the past, called this war a madness. It was a madness, if estimated by any material standard. Eight millions of Anglo-Saxon rebels compacted as one man, brave to the last pitch, inhabiting a country peculiarly defensible, having the encouragement of untiring faction beyond their bounds, and a moral alliance with nearly every Power in the Old World, according to all the ordinary rules of judging, would surely prevail. But we had a hidden strength which the world did not understand. It was Faith—a faith that first broke upon us with the first flash of Sumter's guns, and that ever afterward went on widening and deepening. The people came to feel as by an inspiration from heaven, that the moral elements of the national cause made it irresistible. They were penetrated with the feeling, that as sure as there was an Almighty Father, He could not permit the success of a rebellion that was made only for the benefit of human slavery. It was this which carried them through the struggle. Ten times their physical strength would not have kept them up, in the absence of this sovereign fath. The race of Titans could not have maintained this war, if too, they had been a race of atheists.

That religious faith is fitly followed now by a religious gratitude. It is wonderful to mark the solemn character of the joy that now spreads the land. There are waving flags, ringing bells, booming cannon, and other national tokens of public gladness. But yet it is plain to see that the dominant feeling of the people is no ebullient exhiliration over human achievement, but a profound sense of a Divine blessing. The popular heart relieves itself, not so much in cheers and hurrahs as in doxologies.

The enemies of this Republic may talk as they please of its materializing tendencies, may to their hearts content stigmatize our people as worshippers of the "almighty dollar," they but waste their breath. Business activities, strenuous as they are, have not stifled the religious sentiment of the American heart. This has been remonstrated in ways without number, but never so grandly as now.

With this gratitude for deliverance is mingled a fresh assurance that Heaven has reserved our republic for a destiny more glorious than can yet be conceived. Americans now feel that it is less than ever a presumption in them to believe themselves a chosen people, appointed to school the world to new ideas of human capacities and human rights. The monarchs of the Old World are trembling with apprehensions lest we shall be moved to repay our injuries by turning against them our arms. They have a thousand times greater reason to fear the moral force of our new position. We stand a living proof of the matchless potency of popular self-government. It rivets the attention of the whole civilized world. It will start new thoughts, will generate new purposes, will nerve to new acts. This is as sure as that the human reason shall continue to exist. It is this that the dynasties have need to fear; it is here that we expect our sweetest revenge.

RISEN—The hopes of the Democracy.—*Bedford Gazette.*

For particulars we would refer our readers to the recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island.—[Editor of Inquirer.

☞The following items we clip from that spicy sheet, the *Chambersburg Repository:*

Information is wanted of one J. Davis, Esq., who has hitherto supposed himself President of a supposed Confederacy, with a supposed corner stone supposed to be slavery. The supposed corner-stone having vanished forever, it is supposed that the supposed President has come to grief in "some secluded spot" in a southern swamp. Any information on the subject will be gladly received at the *Spirit* office, where physiological and other scientific experiments are now being made, touching the late rebellion which have quite resulted in the discovery of a broken back-bone.

The annual election in Rhode Island was held on Tuesday of last week; but there was no contest. The Democracy was like Lee's army and the Dutchman's milk, all lying around loose, and the Union ticket had no opposition. How would Connecticut and Rhode Island have been contested if Lee had routed Grant instead of Grant capturing Richmond? Could anybody guess? It would seem that Democracy and rebellion play out together.

Jeff. Davis had his first parade of negro troops in Richmond on Friday, the 31st of March, and on Monday, the 3rd of April, Gen. Weitzel had the second, on which occasion J. D. was not at home; but many of his negro recruits were!

WANTED—a "last ditch" for J. Davis, Esq. Until recently he had been infatuated with the conviction that he had it in Richmond, but the delusion has vanished, and with it J. D.

"Lee has, doubtless, moved into North Carolina, for the purpose of uniting his army with Johnson's."—*Bedford Gazette.*

Our veracious cotemporary is "doubtless" mistaken. According to the latest accounts it was somewhat doubtful, whether or not, Lee would succeed in escaping to North Carolina. No, Mr. Gazette you can't unite them *this* time, Wonder if the unbelieving people who would not believe Mr. Cessna, "even when Gen. Grant's name was to the dispatch," will believe the *Gazette* who never gets us anything but reliable news. Are you not sorry that this war is so nearly over, for then you can no longer indulge in crocodile lachrymations over the fallen and the brave departed. Verily, your occupation is gone.

THE COMING JUBILEE.

We invoke the friends of the Union every where to turn out in the celebration of our recent glorious victories. Let us suspend business for one day at least, and rejoice in the hope of an early peace, which now auspiciously looms up to cheer us after four years of intestine strife and bloodshed. Let every lover of his country, without distinction of party, be present to cheer and gladden the occasion.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP OF THE 138TH P. V. IN THE FIELD, 15 MILES SOUTH WEST OF PETERSBURG, VA., April 4, 1866,

DEAR———:

I will inform you that there was a great battle fought on Sunday the 2nd inst. I know that the news of the fight has reached Bedford ere this, but in order to relieve those that have friends in the army and who are anxious to hear how things went, I will give you a brief account of it.

On Saturday evening the orders came to pack up and be ready to move, which was done in a short time. At dark we were ordeyed to move in front of the works, and at seven o'clock, the artillery opened all along the line, from City Point to the extreme left. The roar of the guns was almost deafning, and the earth appeared to rock beneath our feet. This terrible cannonade was kept up till about twelve or one o'clock, when it died away all along the lines. The troops were all massed along the front in three lines of battle, and lay in this position till four o'clock when the signal gun was fired to make the attack. At this moment every man sprang to his feet, and the order, "Forward," sped along the lines as quick as lightning. A yell was given, and the troops dashed forward like tigers, upon the rebel works. The lines were first pierced by our division, and the second division of our Corps, and in less than ten minutes the entire Corps was through the rebel lines, and swung around on their flank. By this time it was daylight and the Sixth Corps charged sweeping everything before it. The rebel column became panic stricken and a complete stampede ensued. * *

Our troops are almost wild with enthusiasm and the greatest joy prevails throughout the army. But while we rejoice over our victories we lament the loss of our brave companions who have fallen in battle. Our loss is very slight. I had no men killed, and only two wounded. Sergt. Slack was wounded slightly across the right shoulder and Sergt. Geo. W. Gray was wounded in the right side severely, while he was attempting to pull down the Rebel flag in one of the forts. He deserves great credit for his gallant conduct. The loss in the other Bedford Companies is very light. Elias Stuckey is wounded in the ankle.

I am yours truly,
SIMON DICKERHOFF,
Capt. Commanding Co. "E," 138th.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SNAKE SPRINGS, April 8, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: As I was proceeding to Bloody Run on the 4th inst., I saw a magnificient flag of our once common country floating in the breeze, in front of Mr. Allen's private residence, looking more lovely than ever, when I asked what was the news. I was told Richmond and Petersburg had fallen. I said "ain't that glorious?" "It is," was the reply, "but as we were raising the stars and stripes, to rejoice over the victory, a gang of men passed by from your township, in a two-horse wagon. We asked them for a little assistance, but, to our surprise, the answer was, "You can't get it out of this crowd," and they passed on with their heads hanging down, as if they were mourning for their doomed Confederacy. The poor, miserable Copperheads of Snake Spring, who don't want a soldier to have a vote, how hard they die over the downfall of treason. A FARMER.

IT is announced that Garibaldi's daughter Teresiti has just given birth at Caprera to a boy, who, by his grandfather's desire, has been christened Lincoln, in honor of the "American President who has abolished slavery."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IN the recent draft in Baltimore, seventy-one negroes were drawn.

A LITTLE child died of hydrophobia in Harrisburg, last week.

RHODE Island has sent five thousand five hundred and fifty-one men to the war.

A WISCONSIN paper approvingly announces the re-appointment of Mark Tapely as postmaster of Racine.

RAREY, the horse-tamer, is now living on his farm at Groveport, near Columbus, Ohio. He still keeps Cruiser.

IN Biddeford, Maine, the other day, the new Mayor sent to the Common Council an inaugural message five columns long.

GEN. Lane and Gen. Pomeroy have each contributed one thousand dollars to the Lincoln College fund of Topeka, Kansas.

BOSTON has subscribed $28,000 to the Christian Commission, and the work is still going on.

GEN. Ord telegraphs that Gen. Russell of the Twenty-fifth Corps, reported killed, is safe.

GEN. Pope and staff returned to St. Louis from Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday of last week.

MAJOR General Anderson of the rebel service is said to have been killed on Saturday, in front of Petersburg,

HON. L. W. Powell declines being a candidate for Congress in the second district of Kentucky.

JUDGE Lewis is preparing a circular respecting the tax to be paid upon the tobacco found in Richmond having Union claimants.

THE lumber trade in Wisconsin is unusually lively. It is estimated that at least twenty million feet are now on the Neshoto river.

A DIVORCE suit has just been decided in Kansas. Mrs. Chloe Hallet got a judgment against her husband, for alimony to the amount of $100,000.

GENERAL Wm. H. Adams, a well-known citizen of Western New York, died in Albany on Friday. He was one ot the original builders of the Erie Canal.

THE pirate Maffit is said to be imprisoned at Havanna, at the suit of G. E. Tyler, owner of the Shooting Star, which vessel Maffit recently attempted to destroy.

GEORGE H. Hoyt, the young lawyer of Boston who went to Virginia to defend John Brown on his trial, is now Lieut. Col. of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry.

IT is found on examination that Secretary Seward's jaw is fractured, and apprehensions are entertained of the possible consequences of the accident.

THE Post-Office Department has ordered the Post office at Hampton, Elizabeth county to be opened, and appointed Kennon Whiting, Postmaster.

ONE of the largest sized guns is to be sent from St. Louis to Galena, the home of Gen. Grant, to be fired there in honor of the fall of Richmond.

THE Richmond Post-Office has been taken possession of by the Government and 22 bags of captured mails delivered to the War Department.

PROVOST Marshal General Fry has refused a request to allow the drafted men belonging to the New York State Militia thirty days to procure substitutes.

ACCORDING to a Russian custom, the wife of the late Duke De Morny cut off her hair and put it in his coffin as a pledge not to marry again.

IT was anticipated that the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad would be in running order yesterday. The track was to be repaired and widened.

THE Louisville Journal says: "A Boston physician has discovered that gold has medicinal virtues. So the yellow metal, we suppose, is become a drug.

COL. Duoll, formerly of the British army, and who more recently served under Gens. McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, died suddenly at Meadville Pa., last Sunday.

THE first weekly overland mail arrived at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, on the 12th of March, in fifteen days from San Francisco.

GEN. R. S. Ewell, of Virginia, captured by Sheridan among the Rebel officers on the 8th inst., while escaping from Richmond, is a native of the District of Columbia, born there in 1820.

ON Tuesday, Mr. Lincoln gave a public reception in the parlor of Jeff Davis's house in Richmond. A number of citizens called upon him, beside the officers of our army and navy.

GREAT improvements have been made in Laurel Hill Cemetry, Philadelphia. Fairy Hill, the family seat of the late George S. Pepper, has been added to the grounds, increasing the number of acres to nearly one hundred, and admitting of a picturesque drive miles in extent, without going off the property of the company.

GIRARD College, in Philadelphia, has five hundred and sixty-three pupils, each of whom costs one hundred and eighty dollars a year. In 1857 there were only two hundred and ninety-five pupils, and each then cost two-hundred and fifty-two dollars. The number of applications is increasing on account of orphanage produced by the war.

Ex-Speaker Colfax is in Chicago making preparations to start on the first of May upon an extended journey across the Western Plains to the Pacific coast, intending to stop in Colorado and Utah long enough to post himself upon the resources and prospective development of those territories; after which he will visit California, Oregon and Puget's Sound.

SENATOR Sumner recently received from Worcester, Mass., a petition signed by Mayor Ball, Levi Lincoln and fifty other prominent residents, asking "to be furnished by the War Department with one or two of the captured rebel cannon, in size not less than twelve nor more than twenty-pounders, for the purpose of firing salutes in honor of Union victories hollidays, and other public rejoicings." The petitioners gave as a reason for this request: "No battery or company of artillery exists in our city, and we are destitute of the proper means necessary for the above purposes." Mr. Sumner took this petition to the War Department, where it was denied on the ground set forth in the following endorsement: "The Secretary of War would be glad to comply with the request if it could be done without establishing a precedent. But in view of that result he is compelled to deny the request.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE!

HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

GEN. LEE'S ARMY AGAIN ROUTED!

DISPATCHES FROM LINCOLN, GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

Several Thousand Prisoners Taken.

SIX REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

Fourteen Pieces of Artillery in our Possession.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 7, 10 a. m.

Major General Dix:

Gen. Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewing, Kershaw, Batton, Corse and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners, and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army. The details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 7—11 a. m.

Major General Dix:

The following telegram, announcing the victory won yesterday by Major General Sheridan over Lee's army, has just been received by this Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, April 7, 8:35 a. m.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 11:15 yesterday, at Burkerville Station Gen. Grant sends me the following from Gen Sheridan.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

April 6—11:30, p. m.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burkesville Station road with the road upon which they were retreating. I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry.

I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Batton, Corse, Debarry, and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, with caissons, and a large number of wagons. If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding

THURSDAY'S VICTORY!

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE'S REPORT.

DISPATCHES FROM CORPS COMMANDERS

Gen. Lee's Forces Attacked and Driven.

A COMPLETE UNION SUCCESS.

The Pursuit of the Rebels Continued.

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS,
April 6, 1865—7 P. M.

Lieut. General Grant:

At daylight this forenoon I moved the 2d, 25th and 6th army Corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House.—Soon after moving reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was moving towards Farmville. The direction of the 2d and 25th corps was immediately changed from northerly to a northwest direction, and the directing corps (the 2d) moved on Deatonville, and the 5th (heretofore in the centre) moved on the right of the 2d and 6th, facing about and moving by the left flank and taking position on the left of the 2d. It was understood the cavalry was on the extreme left. The changes were promptly made—the 2d army corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonville, driving him by the right across Sailor's Creek to the Appomattox. The 5th army corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed.

The 6th corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and in conjunction with the 2d, on the right, and the cavalry on the left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners—among them Gen. Ewell and Gen. Custis Lee.

I transmit dispatches from Generals Humphrey and Wright, which, in justice to these officers and the gallant corps they command, I beg may be sent to the War Department for immediate publication.

It is impossible now to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men get a little rest. Griffin, with the 5th corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys will continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 6, 1865—10 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Webb, Chief of Staff:

In pursuance of instructions of this morning from Major Gen. Meade, I moved from Jettersville by the shortest road to the left of Deatonville, with the object of there taking position on the left of the 2d corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burkes Station, at a point a little to the south of the former place. I found that the 2d corps was engaged to the front and right, and the cavalry heavily to my left. Moving down the road towards Burke's Station, perhaps ten miles to the right, I posted across to nearly parallel with the road on which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of intrenchments. As soon as the leading division (Gen. Seymour's) could be formed, it was moved up the road held by the enemy, which was carried.—Then turning to the left, it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong resistance.

By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Seymour's left. The lines were again advanced and were swept down the road for a distance of about two miles, and arriving at a deep and difficult creek, we found that the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked him and drove him to a point a distance of a half mile further.

In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attack the mass of cavalry operated on our left, and the right flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success.—The combined forces captured five general officers, among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and a number of other prisoners.

I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point and await instructions.

The 1st and 3d divisions—Wheaton's and Seymour's—and the artillery were engaged to-day. Reports of the casualties will be forwarded soon. The Corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d inst., as well as upon previous hard fought battle-fields.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major Gen. Commanding.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 6—7:30 P. M.

Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb:

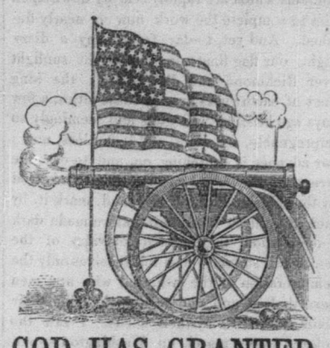
Our last fight just before dark at Sailor's Creek, gave us two guns, three flags and a considerable number of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one half the ambulances. There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition, which were abandoned and destroyed along the road, as also some battery wagons, forges and limbers. I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewed with tents and baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition, and materials of all kinds.

The wagons are across the approach to the bridge, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy are in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed.

We cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little (we are considerably mixed) I might push a column down the road, but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major General.

THE END OF THE WAR!



GOD HAS GRANTED VICTORY!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

GEN'L. LEE SURRENDERS!

GRANT'S TERMS ACCEPTED!

PARTICULARS OF LEE'S SURRENDER!

LEE'S LETTER TO GEN. GRANT!

GEN'L. GRANT'S REPLY!

TERMS OF GEN. GRANT.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF EVERYTHING!

GENERAL LEE ACCEPTS THE TERMS.

Correspondence between the two Generals before the Surrender.

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE—FIRST DISPATCH—GEN. GRANT DEMANDS A SURRENDER.

April 7, 1865.

Gen. R. E Lee, Comanmding C. S. A.:

GENERAL:—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.
Lt. Gen. Com. Armies U. S.

LEE'S REPLY.

GENL.—I have received your note of this date, though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the army of North ern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood and therefore before considering your proposition request the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

Signed, R. E. LEE,
General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States:

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY TO LEE.

April 8, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army: General—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition. I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant.
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

LEE DESIRES TO MAKE TERMS OF PEACE.

April8, 1865.

GENL.—I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your propositions. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virgina, but as far as your propositions may affect the Confederate States Forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M., to-morrow, on the Old Stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE

To Gen. Grant, Commanding armies U. S. A.

GEN. GRANT REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE AND DECLINES TO MEET LEE.

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding armies of the Confedate States:

GENERAL:—Your note of yesterday received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for at 10 A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself and the whole north entertain the same feeling.—The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the south laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself very respectfully your obedient servant.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lt. Gen., U. S. A.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Announcement of the Surrender.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 9 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.

The Department has just received the official report of the surrender, this day of Gen. Lee and his whole army to Lieut. Gen. Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 9—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional corresponce will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

CORRESPONDENCE IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieutenant General Grant and General Lee referred to in the foregoing telegram to the Secretary of War.

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendense:

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

LEE ASKS FOR ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.
R. E. LEE.

To General Grant:

GEN. GRANT CONSENTS TO MEET LEE.

April 9, 1865.

To R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.

Your note of this date is but this moment 11:50 A. M., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.
U. S. GRANT.

GEN. GRANT'S TERMS.

APPOMATOX COURT HOUSE, April 9.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual parols not to take up arms against the United States Government until properly exchanged and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their command.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

LEE ACCEPTS THE TERMS AND SURRENDERS HIS WHOLE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you.

AS THEY ARE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS THOSE EXPRESSED IN YOUR LETTER OF THE 8TH INST. THEY ARE ACCEPTED.

I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

OFFICIAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9—9:30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command.

Thanks of this Department and of the Government of the people of the United States. Their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

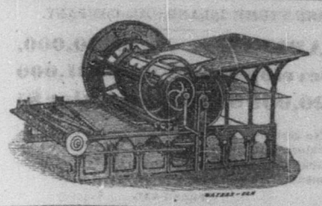
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A SALUTE ORDERED TO BE FIRED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9—10 p. m.

Ordered that a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the West Point academy, on the day of the receipt of this order in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E, Lee and the army of Northern Virginia, to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt of the execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General at Washington.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.



Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

To Whom it Concerns.

We are pressed for money. We respectfully ask all indebted to us, to make payment with as little delay as possible. We need not enter into details of our expenses—every body must know they have been very heavy. We will simply state for the benefit of the friends of the INQUIRER, that unless we very soon receive the amounts due us, we may be seriously embarrassed in our business; but if every one who owes us, will promptly pay, we shall get through the present pressure without embarrassment.

GOD, GRANT, VICTORY!

THE REBELLION CRUSHED!

THE UNION---NOW AND FOREVER!

RICHMOND IS FALLEN!

GEN. LEE SURRENDERS!

THE TRAITOR ARMY ANIHILATED!

GRANT, SHERMAN, & SHERIDAN NEGOTIATE A PEACE.

GRAND UNION JUBILEE.

The patriotic citizens of Bedford County will join in a grand celebration, to be held in Bedford, on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 15,

over the success which has crowned the Union arms, in the recent battles, resulting in the entire destruction of the Rebel army under Lee, the abandonment of the Southern Confederacy, and the restoration of the Union. Several speakers will be present to address the meeting.

RETURNED.—It is with pleasure that we record the return of our esteemed friend, J. H. Longenecker, Adjutant of the 101st P. V. Mr. Longenecker enlisted at the beginning of the war as a private soldier and was successively promoted for his meritorious conduct till he obtained his present position. He, with his regiment, was captured at Plymouth, N. C., on the 20th of April, 1864, and was taken to Macon, Ga. Afterwards he was sent to Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte. Having gone the rounds, and endured rebel barbarity for ten long months, he now comes, we are happy to say, with good health, to his friends, and we feel assured that his talents and influence will be felt in this County. Long life to our brave young officer.

AT HOME—Lieut. John B. Helm, of Co. G., 101st P. V., is at present staying in town. He was a prisoner in Rebeldom for nearly a year, and after several unsuccessful efforts, finally succeeded in making his way to the Union lines. Lieut. Helm is a brave soldier and has earned a proud distinction for himself. Besides, he is sound to the core on the great question, and we extend to him the right hand of fellowship. We believe it is the purpose of the Lieut. to return to his regiment

WASHINGTON HOTEL.—By reference to our adverriising columns it will be seen that Mr. Isaac F. Grove has leased the above well-known Hotel. The house has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now, as it ever has been, one of the most attractive in this place. Mr. Grove is a clever and gentlemanly landlord, and we speak from personal knowledge when we say that his table is not to be surpassed by any in Bedford. Our friends from the country, and persons generally visiting town, will find this a very agreeable stopping place.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rev. S. J. Berlin, to be found in another column. The Professor is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, was an instructor for some time in that institution, and is, we understand, an experienced teacher. He comes to us highly recommended, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction.

We greatly need a good school in Bedford, and we hope our citizens will liberally patronize him.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.—The piece of poetry entitled "Victory," by "Sue." Having no "melange" column, we can not give place to nursery rhymes. Our *fair* correspondent should not be in haste to see *her* poetical effusions go before the literary world.

☞ The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that "all instruments issued or used by officers of a State, county, city or town, in their official capacity, are exempt from stamp duty. Orders of officials upon their treasurers are not therefore required to be stamped."

WAR NEWS.—By reference to our columns our readers will find an unusual amount of war intelligence. We would ask a careful perusal of the graphic account of the five days fighting before Richmond, which will be found on the first page.

WANTED.—A girl who understands general house-work; is a good baker, washer and ironer. Highest wages given. Address,

"B. B." Bedford, P. O.

NOTICE.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7, 1865.

JUSTICES ELECT.

By the act of Assembly, those persons recently elected to the Office of Justice of the Peace, are required to notify the Prothonotary within thirty days of their acceptance. This has been done in but a few cases. It should be attended to at once, so that I can inform the Governor and obtain the Commissions, O. E SHANNON.

ap7

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RIGHT.

BY RICHARD COE.

Let every loyal heart to-day,
Send up a shout of praise:
Unto the mighty Triune God,
The Author of our days,
That He hath given victory
Unto the cause of right,
And laid the rebel minions low,
Beneath the bloody fight!

We know full well our cause is just,
Our men both true and brave;
That Freedom's banner ne'er was meant,
To float above the slave;
We know that "truth when crushed to earth,
Will rise again" in might;
And knowing this we give to God
The glory of the fight!

We have a faith, outreaching time,
That this our land shall be
The heritage of all the earth,
That labor to be free—
That stricken millions shall arise,
And dwindle at the sight;
Believing this we give to God,
The glory of the fight!

Now, unto each and every one,
That hastened to the field;
The homage of a nation's praise,
With grateful hearts we yield!
But unto Him who led our hosts,
And bared his arm of might,
To Him we give the choicest praise,
The glory of the fight!

Then let each loyal heart to-day,
Send up a shout of praise
Unto the Mighty Triune God,
The Author of our days;
That he hath sent the victory
Unto the cause of right,
And laid the rebel minions low
Beneath the bloody fight!

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Continued Blockade of the Captured Rebel Ports--The Importance of Foreign and Contraband Goods Directly Forbidden--The Exportation of Jeff. Davis & Co. Indirectly Prohibited.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By my proclamation of the 19th and 27th days of April, 1861, the ports of the United States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas were declared to be subject to blockade, but whereas the said blockade has, in consequence of the actual military occupation by this Government, since then been conditionally set aside or released in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, Beaufort in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal in the State of South Carolina, Pensacola and Fernandina in the State of Florida, and New Orleans in the State of Louisiana; *And Whereas*, By the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain ports of entry.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports of Richmond, Tappahannock, Cherry Stone, Yorktown and Petersburg, in Virginia; of Camden, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Ocracoke, and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina; of Savannah, St. Mary's, Brunswick, and Darien, in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl river, Shieldsboro, Natchez, and Vicksburg, in Mississippi; of St. Augustine, Key West, St. Marks, Port Leon, St. Johns, Jacksonville, and Apalachicola, in Florida; of Teche and Franklin, in Louisiana; of Galveston, La Salla, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in Texas, are hereby closed, and all rights of importing, warehousing, and other privileges shall, in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease until they shall again have been opened by order of the President; and if while said ports are closed any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall attempt to enter such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto [L. S.] set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DIST. PENN'A.,
Chambersburg, April 4, 1865.

The following opinion of the Attorney General of the United States is published for the information of the people of this District.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 24.

SIR:—In your letter of the 2nd inst., you ask whether the 14th section of the Act approved 3d March, 1865, edtitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is applicable to the call for troops made by the President 19th December, 1864. The section is as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment); and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrolment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: Proviped, That in any call for troops, hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

The 27th section makes the Act take effect from and after its passage.

The 14th section furnishes the rule by which men, when mustered into the military or naval service, are to be credited to the various localities from which they may come.

The 15th section furnishes the rule by which credits are to be given when computing for the quotas of the various draft districts. But the 15th section has a proviso which expressly prohibits the application of the rule therein given to the pending draft. From the fact that there is no such proviso to the 14th section, it would seem that it was intended credits should be given when mustered in under the pending call.

But the 14th section has a proviso, the peculiar language of which would, at first blush, seem to favor the idea that Congress intended that the rule, in that section prescribed should be future to the pending call, and not future to the passage of the Act. That proviso declares that credits shall not be given, except for men actually furnished on said call or the preceding call. The manifest purpose of the proviso is to limit the time within which a credit may be demanded.

This section must be regarded as taking effect from the passage of the Act, unless such a construction is inconsistent with, or forbidden by, other parts of the Act.

As is stated in my Opinion to you of the 13th March, it appears from the face of this Act that, at the time it was passed, there was a pending draft under a call for troops in December, 1864, and it is carefully provided that nothing in the Act shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor. Now, the rule for giving credits, at the time of mustering in, will not postpone the present draft or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

It seems to me that there is nothing in the Act that prevents the application of the 14th section to the present draft, unless it may be the proviso thereto. It was intended by that proviso simply to limit the time within which credits might be claimed, and not to postpone the application of the rule of credits, when mustering in, to future calls.

I am of the opinion that the 14th section of said Act is applicable to the call for troops made by the President on the 19th December 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.
apl14:1t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

ap14:3m*

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using asimple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

mar17:3m

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. GEO. GROSSMAN of Lancaster Co., Pa., to Miss MARY M. MORGART, of West Providence township, Bedford co.

On the 17th ult., by Rev. G. Berkstresser, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH and Miss SARAH TOMLINSON, both of Bedford tp.

On the 6th inst., by the same, JOHN B. TAYLOR, of Blackhawk county, Iowa, and Miss ANNIE A. HORNE, of Schellsburg.

DIED.

On the 31st of March, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH HERRING, of this place, in the 73d year of her age.

She died as she had lived, a fit example for Christian fortitude and forbearance. May our last days be like hers.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., ELIZA M., infant daughter of Hon. Samuel L. and Emily R. Russell, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

In St. Clairsville, on the 7th inst., of Croup, EDWARD AMBROSE, only child of John and Martina B. Stoudenour, aged 16 days.

Cease, fond parents, cease your tears,
Your son has gone to rest
Where you must go ere many years,
For it's God's divine request. S. S.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEVI HARDINGER,
apl14:6t Administrator.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

apl7:2m*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to mnke distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of Henry Whetstone, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, dec'd, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday the 25th day of April inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

apl8:2t E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES
ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies' Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.05 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
8500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to	15.00
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00
8000 Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to	10.00
6000 Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to	6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. Those envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optfonal with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

BEDFORD SELECT SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.

The Rev. S. J. BERLIN, A. M., proposes to reopen the Select School, in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. LYON,) on

On Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865.

TERMS—PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS:

FIRST CLASS.

The Common English Branches..... $6 00

SECOND CLASS.

Algebra, Nat. Philosophy, History, &c $7 00

THIRD CLASS.

Latin, Greek, and the higher branches..... $9 00

One-half the Tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.

S. J. BERLIN, Principal.

Bedford, Pa., April 7th.:3t

CALL AT
CRAMER & CO.'s
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS!
THERE YOU WILL FIND
A Good Stock;
ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH
THE GREAT DECLINE.

April 7, 1865.

PACKAGES in Adam's Express Office Bedford, April 1, 1865.

David Simcas	Money.
John Rininger	"
Lerenia Kinsey	"
Mary Kegg	"
Isaac Cobler	"
Sarah A Wogan	"
David Darr	"
Charles Bush	"
Barlary Alison	"
August Hildabrand	"
John Rininger	"
J. H. King	"
Rebecca Bowers	"
Ann Crause,	"
Catharine Cobler	"
Rebecca Lingenfelter	"
Ann C. Hartegan	"
Francis A. Warner	"
Rosanna Smith	"
Cacindra Trail	"
Rev. Samuel Lowery	"
Michael Carpenter	"
John Whetstone	"
John S. Hetrick	"
Nothan Wright	"
Sarah Corley	"
Margaret Sill	"
Catharine Bowser	Package.
Julia A Keltzel	"
Rev. H. Summers	"
Solomon Ludig	"
Mary E. Morris	Box.
Henry Wonders	"
S. Smith	"
J. C. Dickens	"
Jno. E. Miller	"
William Crisman, 2	"
Daniel Bullock	"
A. F. Woolford	"
George Speace	"
Mathias Onstett	Clothing.
Daniel Kring	"
Westley Bennett	"
George Feighter	"
Mary Salor	"
Wm J. Love	"
A Lazhley	"
D. H. Hogland	"
Sarah Stombaugh	"
Harmon Walters	"
Hariet Hooze	"
John Defenbaugh	"

apl7 J. B. FARQUHAR, Ag't.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of Ann Eliza Cox, dec'd will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, when all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
ap7 Auditor.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER,
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM
25 to 50 per cent.
ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,
J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Calico Twenty-Five Cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Delaines Thirty-Five cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD MACKEREL
IN
Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,
AT
FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,
EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern Licenses, to be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next:

Va. Besecer, Stonerstown.
Joseph Follar, Juniata tp.
Peter Amick, St. Clairsville.
A. J. Snively, Schellsburg.
Isaac C. Miller, St. Clairsville.
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.
D. F. Stone, "
Bern. O'Neal, Cheneysville.
Christ. Snell, Bloody Run.
Jonathan Feightner, Pala Alto.
Sam'l Crisman, St. Clairsville.
Hen. Fleck, Woodberry.
Sam'l Sleek, Pleasantville.
John C. Black, Bloody Run.
Henry Bostgen do.
Jas. Haney, Cumberland Valley.
Cath. Fricker, Stonerstown.
Patrick Dehew, Coaldale.
A. C. Morrow, Rainsburg.
Isaac F. Grove, Bedford Borough.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford Borough.
Geo. W. Colvin, Schellsburg.
W. A. Jamison, Riddlesburg.
Samuel Staily, East Providence tp.
J. A. Raum, Saxton.
Joshua Shoemaker, Bedford.
G. W. Figard, Coaldale.
Harry Drollinger, Hopewell.

ap7 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for MAY TERM, 1st Monday, 1st day, A. D. 1865:

James C. Devore, (Foreman,) Wilson Johnson, Franklin Diehl, Benjamin Hines, Jesse Wright, Daniel K. Barley, Amos Harbaugh, Jacob Koontz, W. W. Laney, Samuel Burger, William Winegardner, Daniel Clark, John Krell, Henry Fluck, Samuel James, William Gorsuch, Jacob Semler, William Dunlap, John Alsip, Jacob Stuft, Harry Drollinger, Daniel Swartzwelder, Daniel Fetter.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Henry Shaffer, Geo. W. Gump, Samuel Steel, Alvey Boylan, Frederick Schnably, Henry Cook, Rudolph Hoover, John Yont (of Jac), John Hughes, William Crisman, William Lingenfelter, David Evans, William Keyser, A. W. Mower, Jacob C. Albright, Samuel Bossler, Isaac Iams, Adam Zembower, Geo. Hartle, Henry Fluck, Geo. W. Bowser, William Lowry, Joseph Mars, Daniel Staler, Amos M. Berkhimer, Adam Geller, Isaac Earnest, Henry Whetstone, John W. Crisman, Thos. Gillam, Jr., Bartley Hughes, Joseph Foller, Isaac Tharp, William Elder, Joseph Griffith, Solomon Shrader, John Amos, Sr., Washington Miller.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, February 14th, A. D. 1865.

ap7 JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,
mar31:* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at MAY TERM, 1865, (1st day.)

Samuel J. Way	vs. Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Mary Moser et al	vs. Josiah Miller.
Same	vs. Same.
Theodore Kinton	vs. Jos. Mortimore.
F. D. Beegle	vs. Wentz & Feather.
Sam'l Clark	vs. Wm. Sleek.

apl7 O. E. SHANNON, Pro't.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA, Saturday, April 15,
EDINBURGH, Saturday, April 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 29.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

FIRST CABIN,	$80 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	85 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	95 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	90 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

NOTICE.—Having left my Books and Sale List in the hands of H. NICODEMUS, Esq., of Bedford; for settlement, all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call on him, at his office, and settle. WM. DIBERT,

Late proprietor of the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, March 31, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$5 0	note.
Two cents	" " "	$10 00	"
Ten	" " "	$500	"
20	" " "	$1000	"
$1	" " "	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscsibed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "

feb24:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,

New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

Winchester's
HYPOPHOSPHITES,

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL

CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS:☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twiching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting From
DISEASES OF THE LIVER
AND
DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
THE
GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellow-ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in

MASTER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Josiah Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Catharine Wolford, Widow of Joseph Wolford, deceased,
vs.
James Logue.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 107, November Term, 1864, being Scire Facias to Review Judgment in Ejectment to No. 229, April Term, 1850.

WHEREAS, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1864, to the aforesaid Term of said Court, Judgment was entered against the Defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that the said Defendant should pay a certain sum of money therein designated (with interest and cost) being for the purchase money for certain Real Estate; and whereas at the February Term of said Court, A. D. 1865, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell the real estate aforesaid unless the said defendant should pay the amount of said Judgment, Debt, Interest, and Cost; now, therefore, default having been made in the payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of APRIL, next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, the real estate of James Logue, the aforesaid defendant, consisting of the following described

TWO TRACTS OF

VALUABLE FARM LAND,

with usual improvements, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, to wit: All that certain real estate and tract of land adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Jacob Wagerman and others, containing 142 acres and 52 perches, more or less.

ALSO, All that other tract of land adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Adam Wolford and others, containing 73 acres and 43 perches more or less; the same being part of the real estate, devised to said Catharine Wolford by her late husband Joseph Wolford, dec'd, for and during her natural life, as by his last will and testament. Recorded in Will Book No. 3, page 306, in the Register's Office, at Bedford, fully appears, &c.

Terms made known an day of sale.

G. H. SPANG,
Master in Chancery.

Bedford, March 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, Anna Rininger, widow of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Henry Rininger lately died intestate, leaving a widow, the said Anna, and issue six (6) children, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa; Joseph Rininger, in Cedar county, Iowa; George Rininger, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; John Rininger, Jeremiah Rininger, and Ellen Rininger, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, all of who are minor's and have for their Guardian *(ad litem)* William Clark; that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of William Clark, Joseph W. Sleck, Thomas Blackburn, John Ake and others, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises on MONDAY the 17th day of APRIL, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrizon township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and eight acres and one fourth, with double log house, stable, spring house, &c., thereon, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John H. Werts and others, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL, 1865, at one o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Catharine Miller are: 1. Mary Annwife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa.; 2. Sophia wife of John H. Wertz, of Harison townarhip; 3. Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township; 4. Catharine, wife of Peter Aaron, of Venango county; 5. Hester, wife of Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township; 6. The issue of Sarah, a deceased daughter, to wit: 1. Elizabeth Miller, of Bedford township; 2. Susan, wife of George Leydig, of Londonderry township, and 3. John S. Miller, of Harrison township

mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN WEISEL, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL next, all the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, to wit:

All that tract of land now in possession of JOHN WENTZ, situate on the Johnstown Road, about 3 miles from Pleasantville, containing

Two Hundred and Twenty-two Acres

and 21 perches more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with Dwelling House and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is also an Apple Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. The tract is well supplied with good running water, and is covered with fine Locust, Chestnut and other valuable Timber. Also, there will be sold

On FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL,

On the premises, in the same township, one other tract, containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-one Acres,

and 23 perches, more or less, the same being the Mansion Property of said deceased, and situate within one mile of St. Clairsville, about 125 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence; and the balance of the tract is well covered with White Pine, Oak and other valuable Timber. There is also a good Log Dwelling House and Double Log Barn upon the premises. This farm is well supplied with water and there is an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Both of the above tracts of land are Patented, and titles indisputable.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

JOHN WEISEL, } Executors.
JOHN FICKES, }

mar11

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE SUPPLY—

cheaper than you can make. Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the County of Bedford, for the year 1865, as Appraised and Classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

		Class.	$ cts.
BEDFORD BOROUGH,			
Mrs. V B Tate	store	14	7 00
M & G Reimund	"	14	7 00
Geo R Oster & Co	"	14	7 00
A B Cramer & Co	"	13	10 00
T H & N J Lyons	"	14	7 00
Peter A Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S & W Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do. do.	Fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	"	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs Stewart	"	14	7 00
Wm Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo Blymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H C Reamer	"	14	7 00
A L Defibaugh, Confec. & Grocery		14	7 00
James B Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alsip & Son	"	14	7 00
J H Hutton	"	14	7 00
John G Minnich,	Eating House,	14	10 00
Jacob Bolinger,	Confectionery,	14	7 00
Reed & Sehell,	Bankers,	14	10 00
Mrs. E V Mowry,	store,	14	7 00
David Brode	Eating House,	14	7 00
Wm McMullin & Co.	store,	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy store	14	7 00
BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.			
—— Yont	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs,	Ten Pins,		7 50
Do	do Billiards		7 50
Wm Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.			
Eichelberger & Lowry,	store	14	7 00
John Foster,	Eating house,		10 00
Do	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	store	14	7 00
Johns & Co	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionary		5 00
R B Wigdon			7 00
CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP.			
Daniel Anderson,	store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.			
A C James	store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
HARRISON TOWNSHIP.			
Valentine B. Wertz	store	14	7 00
George R Bailey	"	14	7 00
JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.			
George Gardill	store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Keyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegas & Co	"	14	7 00
Joseph Foller	"	14	7 00
NAPIER TOWNSHIP.			
G W Blackburn	store	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
MIDDLE WOOBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Andrew Baker	store	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A L Beckhoeffer	"	14	7 00
J W Ricketson	"	14	7 00
SOUTH WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
D F Buck	store	14	7 00
Daniel M Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
D. A. T. Black	store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
BLOODY RUN BOROUGH.			
J M Barndollar & Son	store	14	7 00
J. B Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co	"	14	7 00
Mrs J A Mann	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsey	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs Phebe Akers	store	14	7 00
Charles Blake	"	14	7 00
Do	Eating house		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
John Gilbaugh	store	14	7 00
J W Barndollar	Groceries		7 00
A G & Henry Allen	"		7 00
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.			
Hugh Wilson	store	14	7 00
George Iiams	"	14	7 00
SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.			
William Lysinger	Confectionary		7 00
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Fluck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B Elliott	"	13	7 60
LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Jacob Evans	store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
MONROE TOWNSHIP.			
James R. O'Neal	"	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M Williams	"	14	7 00
SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S Schell	store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Miller & Robison	"	15	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.			
G D Trout	store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F D Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A U Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G B Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 8th day of MAY, 1865.

A. J. SANSOM,
April 7, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fi. fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY the 29th day of April, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, two log Dwelling houses and Log Stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., George Mock, John Shaler, James Rollins and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Zacheus Wertz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing about one hundred acres, more or less, with a log cabin house and a small log stable thereon erected, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Christain Albright and others.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Green.

ALSO,

One lot of ground, about 60 feet in front and extending back about 250 feet, all cleared and under fence, with a frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Daniel Eversole, David Barnet; situate in the village of Lafayetteville, South Woodberry township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orpans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: 1st. Frederick;, 2d, Jacob; 3d. Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Turner; 4th Henry, residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis, residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff. mar24

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.

Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar24:3m.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS,

AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

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NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family Weekly. Only $3 a year—less to clubs. 13 numbers of this quarter (Jan. to April) sent, *on trial*, for only 50 cents. Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
mar17:3t Rochester, N. Y.

OSBORN'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, STRAW & FANCY BONNETS, LADIES' & MISSES' HATS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES, and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*

mar17:3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have been filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The Account of Frederick Kauffman, Guardian of Henry Kauffman, Frederick Kauffman and Wm Kauffman, minor children of Catharine Kauffman, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The final account of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Harclerode, late of Snake Spring Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of James H. Lyons, Executor of the last will &c., of Benjamin Lyons, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Thos. Allison, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Nechtley, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Samuel Manspeaker, administrator of the estate of Hannah Manspeaker, late of East Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of James M'Cleary, Administrator of the estate of Geo. B. McCleary, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Whip, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Geo. Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The Administration account of John and Jos. P. Mortimore, administrotors of the estate of Geo. Mortimore, dec'd.

The administration account of Henry Taylor, Executor of the last will, &c. of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Tobias Boor and Henry J. Brunner, Esq., Executors of the last will, &c. of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley tp. dec'd.

The account of Daniel Sams, Esq., administror of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp. dec'd.

The account of Philip Harkleroad, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The final account of John W. Scott and Joseph Hutchinson, Administrators of the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The final account of David L. Replogle and Jno L. Replogle, Executors of the last will, &c. of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry tp. dec'd.

The account of Charlotte Sleck, Administratrix of the estate of Chas. V. Sleek, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The Supplemental account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Administrator of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Mary Sill administratrix of the estate of Abram Sill, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of John Brown, Esq., one of the Administrators of Alexander Gibson, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

ap7 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Att'y Koons the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased, to wit: Jesse Dennis; Mary, now deceased, who was intermarried with David Hay, leaving issue Callin and William Hay, Callin T. Hay being a minor of whom Peter S. Hay is Guardian; Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with George G. Walker, leaving issue Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel, all of Somerset county, the three latter of whom Samuel Walker is Guardian; Jacob Cook, now deceased, leaving issue Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Boore; Samuel, now living in Somerset county, of whom A. J. Collin is Guardian, ad litum, and Elizabeth Ann intermarried with William Benford, residing in —— county, Pennsylvania; John Cook, Henry Cook and William Cook, all of Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; George Cook, now residing in Fulton county, Indiana, and Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Hardin, now residing in Lee county, Illinois, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of MAY next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff. mar24

BEST WHITE LEAD!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.

Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!

Manufactured at

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.

Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.

Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

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FOR SALE OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Stone and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS.
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

NEW GOODS AT HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS—Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.
LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.
CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.
CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.
FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
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For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
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These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

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